

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

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TERMS.—The terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows:—Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week; and so on each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

SPEECH OF MR. McDUFFIE, Against the Prohibitory System. (Continued.)

This, Sir, disguise it as gentlemen may, is the true question involved in the protecting system. The tariff States would permit every establishment within their limits to sink into utter ruin, before they would levy taxes from their own citizens to nourish and sustain them. That would be too plain and palpable a proceeding. It would instantly open the eyes of the people to the true character of the protecting system. It would tear off from the monster the veil which conceals its horrible deformity, and break its insupportable charm for ever. If the protection afforded to the manufacturers by this Government were entirely withdrawn to-morrow, I do not believe there is a State Legislature in the Union, that would dare to substitute an equivalent protection in the form of pecuniary bounties, drawn from the people or the States and appropriated from the public Treasury. Nothing that could be possibly suggested, in the way of argument, would exhibit the palpable injustice of this system in so strong a light as the course pursued, in this respect, by the Legislatures of the tariff States. Would any man believe, Sir, that the Legislature of a sovereign State would memorialize Congress to protect the manufactures of that State, by imposing restrictions and duties upon the commerce of other States, when that Legislature, having the admitted power to protect those manufactures, utterly neglects to do it? Yet such was the conduct of the Legislature of Massachusetts; and such is substantially the course pursued by the Legislatures of all the tariff States.

I have, thus far, considered this system as involving constitutional perversion of the power to regulate foreign commerce, with a view to bestow indirect bounties upon the manufactures of certain States, by imposing taxes and restrictions upon the commerce of certain other States. I will now invite the attention of the Committee to some considerations calculated to show that it involves a violation, of the great and fundamental principles of civil and political liberty. There is not one of those principles of more vital importance, or more absolutely consecrated by all the historical associations of both Great Britain and the United States, than that which secures the people against all taxes and burthens not imposed by their own representatives. This principle, indeed, is essentially involved in the very notion of self government. Now, Sir, owing to the federative character of our Government, the great geographical extent of our territory, and the diversity of the pursuits of our citizens in different parts of the Union, it has so happened that two great interests have sprung up, standing directly opposed to each other. One of them consists of those manufactures which the Northern and Middle States are capable of producing, but which owing to the high price of labor and high profits of capital in those States, cannot hold competition with foreign manufactures without the aid of bounties, directly, or indirectly, given either by the General Government or by the State Governments. The other of these interests consists of the great agricultural staples of the Southern States, which can find a market only in foreign countries, and which can be advantageously sold only in exchange for the foreign manufactures which come in competition with those of the Northern and Middle States. It follows, as a necessary consequence, that it is the interest of the manufacturers in the Northern and Middle States to prohibit, by heavy taxation, the importation of those foreign manufactures, which it is as undoubtedly the interest of the Southern planters to import as free from taxation as possible. These interests, then, stand diametrically and irreconcilably opposed to each other. The interest—the pecuniary interest of the Northern manufacturer—is directly promoted by every increase of the taxes imposed upon Southern commerce; and it is unnecessary to add, that the interest of the Southern planters is promoted by every diminution of the taxes imposed upon the productions of their industry. If, under these circumstances, the manufacturers were clothed with the power of imposing taxes, at their pleasure, upon the foreign imports of the planter, no doubt would exist upon the mind of any man, that it would have all the characteristics of an absolute and unqualified despotism. It would be my purpose, then to show, that the system of various associated interests,

manufacturing capitalists have obtained a complete and permanent control over the legislation of Congress, on this subject. A great number of causes have contributed to give the manufacturing interest this ascendancy. The prominent and leading cause, is beyond all doubt natural influence of accumulated capital in the hands of a comparatively small number of men, acting with the sagacity, perseverance and concert, for which they are invariably distinguished, in matters affecting their own pecuniary interests. It is a melancholy fact, to which all history bears the most unequivocal testimony, that whenever society becomes so far advanced in commerce and the arts, as to have pronounced a considerable accumulation of capital, the holders of that capital are perfectly irresistible on all those questions in relation to which the action of the government is brought to bear upon the great pecuniary interests of society. Every one knows that there was a time, not very remote, when the great and leading feature in the policy of this government, was to favor and foster, by every species of exemption and bounty, the navigating and commercial interests of the nation. I need hardly add, that at the period to which I allude, almost the whole of the accumulated capital of the country, was embarked in the business of navigation and commerce.

But as soon as this capital was transferred to the business of manufactures, the whole policy of the government, and the political principles of an entire region of country—on the subject of free trade and commercial restrictions—underwent a corresponding change. One would almost imagine, who had been long enough in Congress to have witnessed this extraordinary political transmutation—that the New England Members of Congress were sent here as the representatives of capital, and not of numbers, so implicitly have they followed its direction.

Sir, no man of the slightest observation can be insensible of the influence of large capitalists upon the members of this House, on all questions affecting their peculiar interests. It is not to be disguised, that two or three wealthy iron masters in a Congressional District, will exercise more influence over the representative here, than all the rest of his constituents united, upon the question of increasing or diminishing the tax upon foreign iron. The same is equally true as to the sugar planters, salt makers, and manufacturers of cotton and woollen fabrics. It is not a difficult matter to account for this influence of capital, employed in Manufactures. I do most confidently believe, that two or three large establishments, carried on by white laborers who were entitled to vote at elections, would be an overmatch for all the other interests in any Congressional District in the Union. I have seen enough, even in my own district, to convince me, that even that form no exception to the general rule I have laid down.

What number of farmers, scattered over the country, and unaccustomed to combination, could resist the influence of three large manufacturing capitalists, each having three hundred free laborers in his employment entitled to vote? Upon any question affecting the interest of the manufactures, three thousand farmers would hold no competition with them. In the first place, there would be a perfect unity of action among the capitalists themselves on the question, for example—vital to their own interests—of inducing Congress to give them a bounty, or impose a prohibitory duty having the same effect. In the second place, all the laborers in their employment would, upon the most obvious principles of human action, give their votes in such a way as to gratify the wishes and promote the interest of their employers. This would indeed be their own interests. In the third place, a considerable number of farmers and other persons in the vicinity of these manufacturing establishments, would find a market for a great number of agricultural productions, which would otherwise be of scarcely any value to them. All these causes would produce a perfect unity of action, amongst this large number of voters, directly and indirectly connected with the manufacturing establishments, and all their efforts in political contests would be directed to a single object—the project—the protection of the manufacturer in which they were engaged or interested. Whatever division might take place among other interests of the district, you would never find the manufacturers divided. Every candidate for popular favor would be made to understand, that the consolidated vote of this manufacturing interest would be given against him, unless he would promise to support their applications for the bounty and protection of Congress. In this manner it would come to pass, that the contest between the manufacturer

and the farmers would be like that between regular soldiers and untrained militia-men, in which superior discipline would overbalance superior numbers. Men confederated together upon selfish and interested principles, whether in the suit of the Offices or the bounties of Government, are ever more active and vigilant than the great majority, who act from disinterested and patriotic impulses. Have we not witnessed it on this floor, Sir? Who ever knew the tariff men to divide on any question affecting their confederated interests? If you propose to reduce any one of the duties, no matter how obvious the expediency of the reduction, they will tell you, if not in plain words, at least by their conduct, that the duty you propose to reduce is very oppressive and unjust, as in the case of salt; or very absurd and suicidal, as in the case of raw wool; but that if you reduce either of these duties, a proposition will be made to reduce some other, and then some other, until the whole system of confederated interest will be shaken to its centre. The watchword is stick together, right or wrong, upon every question affecting the common cause. Such, Sir, is the concert and vigilance, and such the combinations by which the manufacturing party, acting upon the interests of some, and the prejudices of others, have obtained a decided and permanent control over public opinion in all the tariff States. All the Representatives of those States, however decidedly opposed in principle, to the prohibitory policy, are constrained to regard the interests of the manufacturers as that of their constituents at large. No man, Sir, from a manufacturing district, would dare to vote against any measure, however unjust and oppressive, if it be only deemed beneficial to the manufacturers, and denominated a tariff.

In addition to the reason I have stated, for regarding the manufacturing as the controlling interest in the tariff States, I will add another, which every reflecting man will duly appreciate. The manufacturers in their applications to the General Government, naturally enlist the sympathies and prepossessions of the States and sections of the Union to which they belong. The question of granting relief, for example, to eight or ten manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts, would be evidently regarded as a State question, though not ten thousand people should be directly or indirectly interested in it; and the member of Congress who should oppose it, would be deemed to have deserted the interest of his own State. There is another consideration, still more decisive. The relief sought by the manufacturers is to be obtained by imposing burthens and restrictions upon the commerce of other States, and remote sections of the Union. All classes, therefore, in a manufacturing State, will naturally take sides with the manufacturers, in regard to all those measures which propose to advance the interests of those manufacturers, by taxing the commerce of the Southern planters. Viewing it as a sectional question, there can be no doubt, that the aggregate interest of the State would be promoted by such a measure, however inconsiderable the number of manufacturers. It is, indeed, the interest of Massachusetts to protect any of her manufacturers, however small the number, and however heavy the imposition necessary to effect it, if the benefit, however small, accrues to her citizens, and the burthen, however great, falls upon the citizens of other States.

The unanimity with which the members of this House vote, even for private claims coming from their own States—when scarcely any body else can perceive any justice in them is a commentary upon what I have been saying, which every gentleman will know how to estimate. On all questions to be decided by Congress, therefore, affecting the interest of the manufacturers, or any of those associated interests, which the persons concerned are pleased to denominate domestic industry, I am constrained to regard the policy of the tariff States as fixed and unalterable; as much so, as if the representatives of those States were chosen exclusively by the manufacturers themselves, and sent here as their special agents, acting under instructions.

What, then, becomes of the great principle of liberty, to which I have adverted—which secures the people against any burthens of taxation not imposed by their own representatives? Is it not absolutely annulled—nay, is it not completely reversed, as to the people of the Southern States, in all cases involving the interest of the manufacturers and the policy of the protecting system? Is not the majority of Congress composed of the representatives of those who have a direct and positive pecuniary interest in imposing taxes upon the people the Southern States, in the form of high and prohibitory duties upon their lawful commerce—

the product of their honest industry? Does not that majority declare it to be its interest, and avow it to be its object, to pursue this system of prohibitory duties until the whole of that commerce which gives value to the agricultural productions of the Southern States, and without which our fields would be left desolate, shall be utterly and absolutely abolished? It is not many days since I heard an honorable gentleman from New York express the opinion, that in less than ten years—probably in half the time, the whole of those foreign manufactures which fall within the purview of the prohibitory policy, and which are the only articles the Southern planters can receive, to any tolerable extent or with any sort of advantage, in exchange for their staples, would cease to be imported, leaving not a vestige of that important branch of our foreign commerce. There is too much reason to believe, Sir, that this opinion is well founded. When the tariff of 1828 shall have reached its maximum, and the rigorous enforcement of the duties shall be secured by the bill on your table, I have no doubt you will have provided a system, which will accomplish the work of entire prohibition, in the time limited by the member from New York to whom I have alluded.

It is in vain, then, that the people of the South attempt to palter with this question, or to disguise any longer the sad reality of their condition. They have no security against taxation, but the will of those who have a settled interest and fixed determination to increase their burthens; they have no rights of property, no title to that commerce which gives the principal value to the productions of their industry, which they do not hold by the same miserable and degrading tenure. They are, to all intents and purposes, the slaves of Northern monopolists. If I were called upon to give a definition of slavery, I could not use language more appropriate, than that which should accurately describe the condition of the people of the Southern States.

There is no form of despotism that has ever existed upon the face of the earth, more monstrous and horrible than that of a representative government acting beyond the sphere of its responsibility. Liberty is an empty sound, and representation worse than a vain delusion, unless the action of the Government be so regulated that responsibility and power shall be coextensive. How, I would be glad to know, under what responsibility the majority of this House act, in imposing burthens upon the industry of the Southern people, and in waging this merciless warfare against their commerce? Are they, in the slightest degree, responsible to those upon whom they impose these heavy burthens? Have they any feelings of common interest, or common sympathy, to restrain them from oppression and tyranny? Does the system of prohibitory duties, which falls with such a destructive power, upon the dearest interests of the Southern people, impose any burthen, or inflict any injury at all, upon the constituents of that majority by which it has been adopted?

The very reverse of all this, is the truth. The majority which imposes these oppressive taxes upon the people of the South, so far from being responsible to them, or to those who have any common interest or common sympathy with them, in relation to the matter, are responsible to the very men who have been, for the last ten years, making the welkin ring with their clamors for the imposition of these very burthens. Yes, Sir, those who lay the iron hand of unconstitutional and lawless taxation upon the people of the Southern States, are not the representatives of those who pay the taxes, or have any participation in it, but the representatives of those who receive the bounty and put it in their pockets.

Can there be a more gross, monstrous, and insulting mockery, than to tell my oppressed and outraged constituents, that their rights are secured by the principle of representative responsibility? It would be just as rational to talk about the responsibility of a Roman Emperor, to the Pretorian bands by whom he was elevated to the throne, as a security against plundering the subject provinces for the purpose of paying the stipulated donatives by which he had purchased the Empire.

The very principle of representative responsibility, when the government is thus thrown from its balance, becomes itself a principle of the most despotic tyranny. It would be far better for the Southern people, so far as this tariff policy is concerned—and as God is my judge I would prefer it—that the majority of Congress should be responsible to no earthly power, than that they should be responsible to the very persons who have the deepest interest of all the people on earth—in the taxation and oppression of

the Southern people. Sir, these things cannot, must not be. It is utterly impossible that such a state of things can be permitted to continue, in a land where liberty—constitutional liberty—is endeared by so many glorious associations.

I am aware, Mr. CHAIRMAN, that the answer given to all this will be, that it is the right of the majority to govern, and the duty of the minority to submit. There is no political principle more undeniable true, in all the cases to which it properly applies. But it is subject to two very important limitations in our federative system of Government, growing out of the constitutional compact, and founded upon the principles of natural justice. In the first place, the majority cannot rightfully do any thing not authorized by the constitutional charter. The great object of a written constitution is to restrain the majority. It is founded upon the idea that an unchecked majority is as dangerous as an unchecked minority. I believe, when cut loose from the moorings of an effective and real responsibility, it is more so. But of that hereafter.

In the second place, the right of the majority to govern, in a political system composed of confederated sovereignties and extending over geographical subdivisions having diversified and conflicting interests, must be limited to those cases where there is a common interest pervading the whole confederacy. This is a limitation growing out of the very nature and object of the compact, even upon the exercise of powers expressly granted. The submission of interests which are essentially adverse to the control of a common government, necessarily involves the destruction of one or the other of them. This is the foundation of the checks and balances, even of consolidated governments, and of the partition of power, among distinct sovereignties, in this confederacy.

It is contrary to the clearest principles of natural justice, that the majority—merely because they have the power—should violate the rights and destroy the peculiar interests of the minority. This would make power and right synonymous terms. The majority have no natural right, in any case, to govern the minority. It is a mere conventional right, growing out of necessity and convenience. On the contrary, the right of the minority to the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, without any unjust interference on the part of the majority, is the most sacred of the natural rights of man.

When the great antagonist interests of society become arrayed against each other, particularly when they are separated by distance and distinguished by a difference of climate, character and civil institutions, the great object of the Government should undoubtedly be, not to become the partisan of either of those interests, but to interpose its power for the purpose of preventing the strongest from destroying the weaker. Instead, however, of assuming this attitude—instead of restraining the major interest from doing this act of injustice and oppression—this Government degrades itself into the character of a partisan of the stronger interest and an instrument of its oppression. It cannot be otherwise, Sir, as long as the majority in Congress, being nothing more than the agent of the major interest in the confederacy, assumes the power of arbitrarily and unjustly appropriating to its own use, the rightful and exclusive property of the minority. The majority can have no such right of power. It is neither more nor less, stripped of the disguise thrown around it by the empty forms of legislative proceeding, than downright swindling and robbery—crimes which, in any civilized country in the world, would subject the individual perpetrator to infamous punishment. What human power can confer upon one set of men, however numerous, the right to commit such an outrage upon another set, however few in number? Will any advocate of the tariff policy admit that ten men have any greater right to rob him of his property, than he has to rob the ten of theirs? Yet this would be a legitimate consequence of admitting that a majority of Congress have an unlimited uncontrollable right to dispose of the property of the minority.

(To be continued.)

CATCHING A TARTAR.

An Irish soldier, once returning from battle in the night, marching a little way behind his companion, called out to him, "Hollo, Pat, I have catch'd a Tartar!" "Bring him along then!" "Ah, but he won't come." "Why then come away without him." "By Jesus, but he won't let me!"

Communications.

Interesting Announcements in Statesville.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the Irredell County Bible Society was held on Wednesday the 4th of Aug. in the Presbyterian Church in Statesville. The day was remarkably fine; the thirsty earth and languishing vegetation had just been visited with refreshing showers. The audience was numerous and highly respectable. We noticed several persons from the most distant sections of the county, and a few from abroad. Six clergymen were present, and participated in the exercises of the day. Two or three laymen also favoured us with valuable remarks.

The Rev. Mr. Gould, the President of the Society, soon after 11 o'clock announced the object of the meeting, The Psalm, beginning,

"Let all the heathen write join
To form one perfect book."

was sung, and prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Espy. The Rev. Mr. Frontis then read the report of the Board of Managers in which it was stated, that the efforts of the Society, since their last meeting in Feb. have been wholly directed to the supply of a neighboring county. For this purpose 600 Bibles and 100 Testaments have been procured at an expense of nearly \$400. Of this sum, \$240 remains unpaid. Two subscriptions have been commenced, the one to ascertain how many persons could be found in the county, who would pay 50 cents for each member of their respectable families, the other to ascertain how many persons were willing to pay \$10 each. The largest subscription succeeded much the best. Previous to the meeting twenty subscribers of \$10 were obtained. Of these, three were already life members, and five are Ladies. Mrs. M. A. Caldwell was constituted a life member, by the payment of \$10 by her pupils.

The Rev. Mr. Espy then delivered the anniversary discourse. It was an appropriate and impressive performance, well calculated to animate the friends of the Bible in their good work. The Agent of the Parent Society followed in a short speech. Among other things, he said, he trusted, he should with the Divine blessing, be able to announce in a few weeks: "That all the counties in this State West of Raleigh and Fayetteville—had in some good degree, been provided for." But whilst the Bible cause is thus rapidly advancing, he feared, there would be a deficiency of funds in supplying North Carolina, to the amount of \$1000! The Rev. Mr. Patterson of the Methodist connexion, the Society's Agent gave some account of his labors in supplying Surry county. Although Surry contains many families of great respectability, yet it is a very destitute county. Nearly one half of its families are living without the Bible in their houses. And the scarcity of money is such, that comparatively few of the destitute have the means of paying for their Bibles.

James Campbell, Esq. of the Methodist connexion, offered the following resolution: "Whereas it has required longer time to supply Surry county than we anticipated. Resolved, we will use our best efforts to finish our work there by Wednesday the 20th of Oct. and also to raise funds by that time to discharge our debts." Several gentlemen supported this resolution in short but animated speeches in the course of which many pertinent remarks were made, and some interesting facts brought to light. One member said, (alluding to the statement of the agent) "Ten thousand dollars sounds large?" But there is a gentleman in this county who has recently paid "Ten thousand dollars security money" & did not break him up, that person does not owe a dollar in the world. He is still in independent circumstances. "What," he continued, "is ten thousand dollars for the friends of the Bible in N. Carolina?" It is a mere trifle.

Another member states that the Irredell Bible Society at its formation, eight or nine years ago, consisted of only 17 members. "How little" said he, "did any of us, at that time imagine what we were to do?" That we should with our limited means in so short a period, be the unworthy instruments of putting into circulation nearly 3000 Bibles and Testaments; and that we should be able to remit to the Parent Society in payment nearly as many *hundred as we originally had members, he did not mention these things for the purpose of boasting? Far from it. To the God of the Bible we are indebted for our success; His Almighty arm has sustained us, and carried us forward in our work. To him we give all praise and glory. Five persons added their names to the list of \$10 subscribers increasing the number to 25. One young man, who had been absent a year or two, paid up his arrears, and then placed his name on the \$10 subscription. The money which he first paid, not being necessary to constitute him a life member,

Since the Society was formed in 1823, it has procured 1900 Bibles and 1000 Testaments; in all 2900 copies of the sacred volume. And its remittances in payment up to Aug. 3, 1830, amount to \$1640.

it was proposed to return it. But he refused to receive it. Another member paid his \$10, not wishing to be considered a life member, then 50 cents for each member of his family, and then his annual subscription. A son also came forward and enrolled his name among the members of the Society. Many others contributed liberally. Money flowed into our Treasury, much beyond our expectations. When we assembled our Treasurer had in his hands less than \$2 before we separated, this small sum was increased to \$250, a sum more than sufficient to discharge our debt, but not sufficient to replenish our nearly exhausted Depository, with a fresh supply of Bibles and Testaments. Much less is it sufficient to do all we could wish or all we intend for the destitute countries around us. In Oct. we have the prospect of additional funds, several of our \$10 subscriptions not having been paid, some assistance is also expected from others. But we have already extended our remarks too far. Suffice it to say, that the Society and its friends were much gratified with the result of the meeting; and separated, we believe with increased attachment to the Bible cause. The Rev. Mr. Frontis closed the exercises with prayer, and by pronouncing the benediction. A MEMBER.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. ROWAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Rowan Bible Society held its annual meeting at Union Church on Saturday the 7th inst. The meeting was opened by prayer from the Rev. Mr. Gould, and the anniversary discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Rosenmiller.

The President, the Rev. Mr. Rankin, being absent, George Andrews, Esq. one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair and organized the meeting for business. A letter was read from the President, assigning the reason for his absence, and expressing his ardent wish for the success of the good cause. A letter was received and read from Third and Back Creek Branch Society, asking that a statement be laid before them of their transactions with this Society. The Treasurer was requested forthwith to comply with this request.

George Andrews, Esq. agent of the Society for supplying the destitute families in Rowan with copies of the Sacred Scriptures, made a full and detailed report of what he had done in the business. This report was a very interesting one, but too long to be published. It appears from Mr. Andrews' report, that he has visited every part of the county and that he found a number of families entirely destitute of the Old and New Testament; and according to the resolution of the Society, he supplied all such with the word of truth. The destitute of Rowan may be now considered as supplied.

Mr. T. L. Cowan offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the success which has attended our humble efforts in the Bible cause demands our lively gratitude to the beneficent author of all good, and affords us the most abundant encouragement to persevere in our laudable labors.

Mr. Cowan offered the following resolution, which was in like manner unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That whereas we have understood there is a deficiency of funds in supplying one State with bibles, to the amount of nearly \$10,000; the biblical wants of our country call for additional efforts to complete the sum undertaken to be raised in this county.

The Rev. Mr. Gould addressed the meeting at some length, in explanation of this resolution. He adverted to the resolution of the American Bible Society to supply the whole United States in two years, and showed what had already been done in many parts of the nation, to accomplish the great work. He used many forcible and impressive arguments to encourage the people present to persevere in a work which so greatly concerns the temporal as well as eternal welfare of the human family.

Jno. Beard, jr. offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society deeply lament the death of John Andrews, Esq. one of the most active and useful members of this Society; and that we look on his death as an event inflicting an irreparable injury on the cause of the Bible, of humanity and good morals, within the sphere of his influence and example.

Doct. A. Long offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Society be returned to the Rev. Mr. Rosenmiller, for the excellent discourse delivered to this meeting.

The Society proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year—all the old officers were re-appointed. Jno. Esley and Henry Trexler were appointed Managers in the place of the Rev. Joseph B. Elliptick, deceased, and Mr. White, about to remove.

On the 22nd of September, which occurs Wednesday, a meeting of the Society will be held at Unity; and the Rev. Mr.

Gay was appointed to deliver a sermon on that occasion; Rev. Mr. Rock his alternate.

The next annual meeting to take place in Salisbury, at the usual time, in August. The Rev. Mr. Espy to deliver the anniversary sermon, with the Rev. Mr. Hall as his alternate.

At the close of the meeting, a number of persons added their names to the subscription for increasing the funds of the Society.

PARAGRAPHS.

An Adventurer.—The Boston Comptrolor states that a young man about 26 years old, calling himself Col. Henry Mason, of Macon, Georgia, lately made his appearance in Dresden, Me. upon a fine Virginia Racer and attracted much attention. He gained admission to one of the best families with whom a young gentleman from the city, with his sister, was on a visit, made love to the young lady, presented to her an elegant diamond ring and a gold watch, and accompanied the young couple to Boston. Here he sported a barouche, to the sorrow of a stable keeper; made a tailor a "sufferer," to the amount of two suits of clothes, one for himself and one for his intended brother in law, and having taken the watch to a jeweller to have his young lady's name engraved, thereon, prevailed on the young lady to suffer him to put diamonds in her wedding ring, and borrowed the aforesaid diamond ring to have it set by; he sent off his trunk in a packet, took the eastern stage, got his racer at Dresden, and is now in other parts. He was 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, light complexion, sandy hair, and has several scars, two of which, on his hands, he said he received from a highwayman. *Gazette.*

A Scene.—I was witness, on Wednesday last, of a singular scene on board of one of the Philadelphia steam boats. A female, who was projecting an elopement from her husband, came on board with her two children and her paramour. The party appeared in great glee for some time, after the departure of the boat from the wharf. Their hilarity was, however, interrupted by the obstruction of an impertinent visage from the cabin door, which proved to be that of the husband of the lady. The latter on perceiving the same, attempted to throw herself overboard, but being prevented from accomplishing her object, she, as in duty bound, fell into hysterical fits, on recovering from which, her husband relieved her of from two to three thousand dollars of his property and desiring to be put on shore at the first landing place, was landed with his children, leaving the misguided woman to wend her self on the way of shame and disgrace. *Gaz.*

There is now living in a country village, a man who has been three times married; each of his wives' names were the same; he had three children by each; and each lived with him three years. He was a widower between each marriage three years; has three children living—the one by each wife, and whose birth days are within three days of each other. His last wife has been dead three years; and he expects to get married again in three months. *Miners' Journal.*

ANECDOTE.

A full blooded Jonathan, residing in a certain town in New-England, once took it into his head to "go a courtin'"; he accordingly saddled the old mare, and started off to pay his devotion to one of the buxom lasses of the neighborhood. After "stayin'" with his "gal" until day light began to streak the east, he made preparations to depart. Just as he was seating himself in the saddle, his fair one, who stood in the door, and who, by the way, was remarkably fond of having "sparks," wishing to have him come again, stammered out, "I shall be at home next Sunday night, Zeb." Zebbede, taking out his tobacco box, and biting off a quid of pipe in less than a second, honestly answered, "So shall I, by gawdy!"—*Berk. Amer.*

HIGHWAYMAN AND SAILOR.

One of the Dover stages, on its way to London, was stopped by a single highwayman who was informed by the coachman that there were no inside passengers, and only one in the basket, and he was a sailor. The robber then proceeded to exercise his employment on the tar, when waking him out of his sleep, Jack demanded what he wanted; to which the son of thunder replied, "Your money." "You shan't have it," said Jack. "No?" replied the robber, "then I'll blow your brains out." "Blow away then, you land lubber," cried Jack, squirting the tobacco juice out of his mouth. "I may as well go to London without brains as without money,"—drive on coachman.



It is time to take enormity by the forehead, and brand it."

The principles upon which our government has been administered, will, if ever suffered to prevail again, assuredly lead us into the broad field of consolidation, and from thence into the bogs of anarchy and disorder. Our greatest and wisest republican statesmen have warned the people of these United States against the evils consequent upon consolidation. But they seem not to have heeded the voice of wisdom and experience, but to have proceeded onward to the destruction of the sovereignty of the states, as though the existence of their supremacy was a monster to be dreaded and destroyed.

It is an anomaly in a free government, where the responsibility of the representative agent is acknowledged, and in some trivial instances acted upon, that altho' the sense and temper of the people is openly declared against the assumption of implied powers on the part of the general government, yet the representative of those very people may throw his weight into the scale of implied powers, and still meet with the countenance and support of his constituents. We can only account for this strange inconsistency in the fact that the people have become too inobedient of public men and measures—too much absorbed in pecuniary concerns, which

go to their self-aggrandizement, and suffer the public concerns to pass unnoticed. When men cease to read and think for themselves, that moment they virtually lose their freedom, and there is no greater tyrant, over friends and foes, than he who can mould the will and opinions of the people to quadrate with his own views. If we will look around us, we will find that the number of such men is not few, and that altho' we are in name free from all restraint, save obedience to the laws, and that altho' our political institutions are constructed upon free principles, yet many of us are slaves, and what is worst of all slaves to men! Were we slaves to principle, then indeed might we glory in the appellation! But oh! how fallen slaves to men! Americans slaves to men!

We seem all to admit the dangerous tendency of consolidation, and but few of us offer any formidable resistance to it in the quarter where the most rapid strides are making towards a concentration of the powers of legislation in one body. If there were nothing to be feared from the exercise of all legislative authority, why should our progenitors, who were skilled in the science of government, have been so very cautious and attentive to fix a limit to the powers, which were to appertain to the general government? Why not have surrendered the whole at once? Wherefore the reason to have reserved any power or authority to the States, if they are to be despotically assumed by the general government?

The course of legislation in the Congress of the United States will lead to irretrievable corruption, if something is not done to prevent the practice of bartering votes. It was the corruption of the Roman Senate which led to the downfall of the Roman Empire. In fact in all ages, and in all countries nothing has enslaved the people but a want of virtue and integrity among their public servants. What more strongly calculated, then, to work corruption than the custom of bribery which is regarded with so little abhorrence by some of the representatives of the American Nation as to be openly boasted of? To be told to their constituents as worthy of a triumph, that because certain members of Congress had promised to vote for making a road or canal through their district, they had, by way of returning the favour, voted for a certain appropriation in another quarter! Disgraceful to be uttered, that their course should be so entirely directed by interest, and principle utterly discarded! The constitution never looked at! never thought of! *U. T. Tempora! U. T. Mores!*

Major Jas. Hamilton, Jr. of South Carolina whose talents, patriotism and frankness have been so repeatedly exhibited to the world, and who is deservedly the pride of the Republic of America, has again declared, publicly, his reasons for changing his opinions as to the extent of the powers of the general government, in a manner which does credit to a great mind. At the celebration in Charleston, he uses the following language, the sincerity of which no man can doubt. "Gentlemen, I was comparatively a young man, when by the generous confidence of an adjoining district, I was sent to congress. At this period, I do not believe there was an individual in this Union more thoroughly and enthusiastically national in his politics than myself. I went to the immediate centre of the action of the Federal Government with every prepossession in its favor. I had taken up somewhat on trust, without much examination, but with no other than the purest motives, opinions in some respects (but with what I then supposed proper guards) calculated to sustain some of its implied powers. There was something in the picture of a magnificent government, invisible in war, beneficent in peace, holding in exact equipoise the scales of justice, presiding over all, sustaining all, protecting all, with neither the power nor inclination to do injury to any, well calculated to fascinate the imagination of a young man whose estimates of life were as sanguine as his knowledge was imperfect and limited. I was not, however, long at the great federal laboratory without discovering some radical defects in the practical operation of its mechanism—some omens of sinister import, which satisfied me that those who had been invoking increasing watchfulness and jealousy on the part of the States over the general government, were the trustworthy sentinels of our liberty, that their challenges on the ramparts were the true and faithful watchwords; and if they did not cry in a dark and stealthy night, 'All's well!' it was because indeed all was not well! In confessing this error of my first political impressions, I am influenced quite as much by a desire of doing justice to the wisdom, and honor to the motives of those who, from the commencement of the operation of our federal system, have uniformly thought its highest peril, as well as its greatest tendency, was to consolidation, as to put my own opinions beyond cavil or dispute. In short, Gentlemen, during the last four years of my service in Congress, I witnessed enough to convince me, that, practically, the government of this confederacy was nothing more or less than an organ of indefinite power, admirably used (if not contrived) for the purpose of taxing one portion of the Union, with the view of distributing its exactions in another; and that, under a league and copartnership between the Tariff and Internal Improvement parties, monopoly was to be given to the one, and the fruits of taxation necessary to secure that monopoly, to the other. I thought I perceived, as I think I do now, in this corruption, the seeds of the dissolution of this Union, sowed broad cast, and about to germinate with a rank luxuriance. That man must be far gone in Utopian visions, who supposes that a confederate government like ours, can violate, if you please, even the spirit of the compact, for the purpose of usurping power of internal legislation among the States when the object of such usurpation is to give to sheer plunder the forms of law, without terminating in a rapacious despotism over the minority, and in a thorough corruption of the public spirit of those who are the favored objects of this unlawful bounty. We have been told that that gov-

argument is the worst which, with the forms of a free, has the ends of an arbitrary government. Whether ours has reached this condition, let the signs of the present crisis determine."

We lament the want of room to insert his letter, which was called forth by continued and unceasing misrepresentations of the motives which led to a change of his views. His present opinions are the result of a conviction that the plenitude of power assumed by the general government would lead to a subversion of the Union.

Once more, and we trust in sincerity for the last time, we must obtrude a notice of ourselves upon the public. We observed in the last *Salisbury Journal*, the publication of a statement made by one of the magistrates who sat in judgment upon us, when charged by Mr. Martin with a supposed libel upon his character, in which our veracity is directly and openly impeached. We know such to be the design of the publication, and were we of a contentious and hot temper we might have the person who procured its publication arrested for a *LIBEL*. But we scorn a resort to the law in such a case. While we have the moral courage to defend ourselves we will never call in the aid of the most powerful mediator, the law, to right us, right or wrong, as the law of libel does,—but we appeal to truth and are willing to trust our cause to her unerring decision. The publisher of that statement, (and who he may be, let our readers only make a *shrewd guess*, and we will lay a wager upon it, they will hit the nail upon the head) would pass the opinion off, as current, that Mr. Martin was not considered the prosecutor in his prosecution against us for a libel. The statement purports to have been made by one of the magistrates (we will not pretend to say which) which makes it incumbent upon us to unfold to our readers in what light the magistrates viewed him, both pending the trial, and at the winding up of the case before them.

We give the following extract from the recognizance which bound us over for our personal appearance at the coming Superior Court, which was written by one of the magistrates, and read to the other to which he gave his assent, to prove that they both viewed Mr. Martin as the prosecutor. Extract from the recognizance, as follows: "and answer to the state on a charge of libel for a publication in the *Western Carolinian*, where Jas. Martin (Judge of the Superior Court) is PROSECUTOR." Who wishes to practice a deception, or the publishers of that paper? Let words speak for themselves.

In addition we give the certificates of Mr. Reeves & Mr. Slater who were present, and heard the witnesses sworn by the magistrates, who in administering every oath, called Mr. Martin the prosecutor. With these facts, which we published before, and which are now corroborated and fully established by record evidence, and the disinterested asseverations of several of the most respectable citizens of this place, we leave the affair to be judged of by our readers. We will barely add that all the sophistry of Mr. Martin cannot make the plain and unvarnished sense of the people believe that he is not prosecutor, and we declare him to be such in the face of the whole world.

SALISBURY, AUG. 30, 1830.
Called upon by Messrs. Jones and Craige to state what actually occurred upon their trial, at which I was present as a witness, I have to say that, although Judge Martin when styled prosecutor by those gentlemen, said he was not the prosecutor, yet the magistrates who swore the witnesses so called him, and at the conclusion of the trial, the magistrate who wrote the recognizance and read it to the other, named Judge Martin as the prosecutor, which will be found in the recognizance if examined. Given under my hand this 30th day of August, 1830. **SAM'L REEVES.**

I acted as the Sheriff, and was present at the trial of Messrs. Jones & Craige, and concur with the above statement of Mr. Reeves. **F. SLATER.**

West India Trade—It is rumored that the West India ports are to be opened to the commerce of the U. S. in September next, upon certain limitations and restrictions. The fact is said to have been communicated by letter from the Provincial agent in Europe to a merchant of St. John's, and brought from thence here.

The opening of the West India trade is much to be desired on the part of the U. S. but we trust that nothing may be done on the part of our minister at the Court of St. James to procure that trade which may in any shape compromise the honor of this nation. If we wish to stand fair and preserve our ascendancy over the nations of Europe we must not give back one inch.

We would earnestly recommend the communication signed "Brougham" to the attention of our readers, if for nothing more, at least for the many truths it contains. None of us who have studied law, but must be forcibly struck with the impropriety, and we might add, folly of placing several folios of English black letter law into the hands of a student who designs to make this country of Republican simplicity the theatre of his practice. We agree with "Brougham" that it is due to the importance of the subject to make the experiment, and try if one, who is not burdened with so much lifeless information, will not make a better advocate, than he who shall have mastered every treatise upon the law of real estate in England.

A DIARY.

There were a pair of stocks on each side of a squire's gate. The squire having ordered a vagabond to be confined in one of these places of "airy custody," found, upon examination, one safely secured to the other. Upon enquiry of the constable whose duty it was to take charge of those confined in the stock, he replied, "that as there were two pair of stocks, one on each side of the road, it would not look well to see one filled and the other empty, and so he had caught the first stranger that passed, and thrust him in just for the sake of uniformity."

Surely Southworth of the Rhode-Island Literary Subaltern must be the most bare-faced liar in Christendom if he is in his right senses. He says he saw a brace of noblemen *generally* horsewhipped, one of whom had left this country and was in France long before the time, and the other quietly inured in England. And yet he saw these men horsewhipped!

The Richmond Whig nominates Col. Drayton as a candidate for the Vice Presidency to be supported by the friends of Mr. Clay. The one a staunch friend of the constitution and State Rights—the other their most bitter enemy. *How badly paired?*

The majority for Jackson in Kentucky is now certain. In Mr. Clay's own district the Jackson candidate came within 14 votes of being elected over Mr. Clay's particular friend, Crittenden. It is said the election will be contested.

William Curtis was detected in Bolton in the act of scaling the Courier from the door of a dwelling house. He was committed to prison for ten days. He must be a rogue indeed who steals a newspaper in this land of newspapers.

The appearance of the same brilliant meteor which was seen between 9 and 10 o'clock, in this place on Monday night, some weeks back, was observed both North and South of us. A bright stream of light was left in its track as it passed rapidly to the South East of us.

Sam Patch has arisen from the dead.—Mr. Parker, a veteran of the last war, in presence of about an hundred people, jumped from the railing of the Great Bridge into the water; the feat would probably have been repeated, but the attention of the crowd was diverted. Mr. Parker says he saw Sam Patch jump, but thinks he was foolish to "jump so high." Mr. Parker is to take another leap shortly says the Providence Journal.

Mr. Wirt's Oration before the literary societies of Rutgers college is said to be a most eloquent and masterly production. It more than equalled the expectations of the audience. That is saying all. We hope to see it published.

It is said that the occasion of the delay in swearing in the Duke of Norfolk, as Privy Counsellor, was the difficulty of finding a testament in the Palace. "To not saying much for the late King's christianity."

The report that the venerable patriot of the Revolution, Chas. Carroll of Carrollton was dead, is without any foundation. The Baltimore American represents him as being in good health.

A lad who was carried before a justice of the peace, charged with having stolen two pigeons found in his possession, responded to the charge that he had some corn in his pockets, and when he opened his pockets the pigeons saw the grain and flew in to eat it.

A mad in Pennsylvania, who was confined in jail on charge of larceny, made a narrow escape from his confinement by crawling through the stove pipe hole.

Two men escaped from prison in Louisiana by angling their way through the walls. The New Orleans Republican says, that such a mode of escape, is considered "in those parts an unconscionable bore," and which no man could be guilty of *perforating*, except he could crawl through an *anger-hole*.

A mother who was about to burn at the stake on a charge of witch craft, called to her son for a drink of water. The son cried "Oh! no mother! the drier you are, the better you will burn."

Information has been received at the Department of State, that a treaty between the United States and the Sublime Porte was signed at Constantinople in May last.

The returns from Missouri, give a majority favorable to the present administration. Every effort was made by the Clay party to get the ascendancy in the State, but republicanism gained a glorious triumph.

Some men in Boston mistook a shoal of porpoises four or five miles long for a seaserpent. What a blunder!

Authentic intelligence has been received at New-York that Algiers has fallen! The Turks have retreated into the interior of the country. The loss was considerable on both sides. No particulars are given.

The secretary of the anti-slavery association was lodged in the watch-house in Philadelphia. The complaint against him was that he had rung the bell at a citizen's door. He was discharged upon his *privilege*. It may be now, his lover was domiciled there and that he wished to sing her a song, or play her a tune. The Europeans are all, romantick.

The returns from Louisiana give the Jackson ticket a large majority over the Clay ticket. It makes our heart leap for joy when we hear of the triumph of republicanism.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

In our country, more than in any other, governed by similar institutions, prevail the most singular and irrational notions relative to the mode of pursuing the study of the science of the law. In every other independent country, the manner and the matter of that study, is suited to the genius of the Government. In ours it is a fact, greatly to be lamented, that we depend too little upon ourselves for a digest of laws, selected for their peculiar adaptation to the liberal institutions which form the *summum bonum* of our United Republic, and copy too much from the English Jurisprudence. The writer is well aware that we are indebted to the English Nation for all the material principles of our laws, but he complains, and confines his remarks solely to the well known and acknowledged fact, that we are too indiscriminate and evince too little judgment in our choice of those legal regulations, under the administration of which, England, owing to the peculiar tenure of her lands, has enjoyed as much judicial independence, as can be found in any quarter of the globe. But we are not similarly situated with the people of the Island of Great Britain: We do not live under the same form of government, and we hold our landed estates under a different tenure. Why then preserve the old forms and principles of feudal law which are even antiquated in England at this time? And why require of the student, who stands for his examination, that he shall be thoroughly acquainted (or even partially so, if it does not comport with the character of his genius to toil over so much nonsense, which has no other merit to attract his attention, than the veneration he bears towards every thing which has been handed down to us by our progenitors) with so much useless matter.

Say even that we ought and shall preserve those forms of the law of England touching real estate, which are at present used and practised upon by us, is it necessary that the student should be equally well acquainted with those which are not practised, as those which are in common use? But say the friends of strict old English forms, it is essential to a well understanding of the latter, that they should be properly skilled in the former. Is there then any natural or inseparable connection between these arbitrary rules of feudal derivation? The writer has never yet been able to discover any. The laws of real property in this country have been very much simplified, and we could wish to see them yet more so. But will any reasonable person pretend, that, in order to understand properly the nature of the action of ejectment and to prosecute it with effect, he should be versed in the obsolete modes, whose use preceded that action.

Of what avail is it for a young man who has passed over this extensive barren field, without culling a single flower, or discovering a valuable production, to exhibit the dry unfruitful earth sticking to him so loosely, the very sight of which is sickening and disheartening. In England, where the forms of the law are arbitrary and complicated, we will admit the necessity of a vigilant research into all the obsolete doctrines of real property. Lord Coke strongly recommends it to the students of English law—but can any, in this country, who mean to practise here, still themselves students of English law? If not, then is Lord Coke's advice bad counsel when followed by us, and those who blindly pursue it, are unskilful and undiscerning, and employ the minds of young men upon studies from which, in youth, they cannot reap any advantage, whilst the practice of the law is left unnoticed and neglected. Why not strive to make practical lawyers of young men *ab initio*, and not suffer them to be thrown upon the world, without any of that solid information, which they can turn to their immediate advantage, and which cannot fail to yield them, with industry and application, a good and sufficient support.

We cannot account for the backwardness and frequent failures of young men, at the bar, in any other reasonable manner. Two thirds of those who do pursue that unprofitable course of study become disgusted with the profession, and neglect it entirely, when perhaps if rendered less dry and more interesting by the choice of the more essential branches of the law for study, we could at this day boast of double the legal reputation we have. Many of our most distinguished men have laboured to bring about an entire simplification of our laws, and we hope to see their exertions crowned with success if the march of science and improvement keeps pace with the march of intellect.

The plan of forming a general digest of American law has received the sanction and support of some of the most enlightened jurists of our country, and we have no question it will one day prevail over the objections which have been opposed to it. We might with great advantage and propriety retain all the great principles of the law of contracts, without any modification or abridgement, since the writer believes that that body of laws is entirely unexceptionable. The writer would not complain of the mode of study prescribed by preceptors to their law-stu-

dents, did they not require such exclusive devotion to the laws of real property. The writer of this article thinks it due to the subject to make the experiment—to require, only, that the student of law shall give his attention to so much of the law of real estate in England as is actually practised and recognised as law in this country. Even in England they are struggling at this moment to throw down that unwieldy mass—that *radix indigesta* of the laws of real estate, and to substitute in its stead a regular, simple and beautiful system of laws to guide and direct their Judiciary in decisions upon disputed questions relative to real estate. As the case now stands the Judges make the laws and then decide upon them. The litigants are kept in as much doubt and uncertainty as tho' the decree in their case was to be ascertained by a turn of the wheel of Fortune. Altho' the adjudications in this country are not quite so uncertain, yet we must say that the rules upon which they are decided have no reason and justice for their foundation, but are based entirely upon flimsy, arbitrary and assumed principles.

BROUGHAM.

Decision of Character—Resolution is omnipotent. Determine that you will be something in the world, and you shall be something. Aim at excellence, and excellence will be attained. This is the great secret of eminence. *I cannot do it, never accomplished any thing—I will try, has wrought wonders.* You have all, perhaps, heard of the young man who, having wasted, in a short time a large patrimony in profligate revels, formed a purpose, while hanging over the brow of a precipice from which he had thrown himself, that he would regain what he had lost. The purpose thus formed he keeps; and although he began by shovelling a load of coal into a cellar, he proceeded from one step to another, till he had more than recovered his lost possessions, and died an inveterate miser, worth sixty thousand pounds. I mention this not as an example to be imitated, but as a signal instance of what can be accomplished by fixed purpose and persevering effort. A young man who sets out in life with a determination to excel, can hardly fail of his purpose. There is in this case a steadiness of aim—a concentration of feeling and effort which gives irresistible energy, and renders success, in whatever he undertakes, certain.

Royalty from a Brewhouse.—During the reign of Charles the First, a country girl came to London, in search of a place as servant maid, but not succeeding, she hired herself to carry out beer from a brewhouse. The brewer observing a good looking girl in his occupation, took her into his family as a servant, and shortly after married her; but he died whilst she was yet a young woman, and left her the bulk of his fortune. The business of the brewery was dropped, and the young woman was recommended to Mr. Hyde, as a skillful lawyer to arrange her husband's affairs. Hyde (who was afterwards the great Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune considerable, married her. Of this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James the Second, and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

A full length likeness of John Quincy Adams has been presented to Harvard College, by the executors of the late Mr. Boylston, of Boston. The head was painted by Stuart, and subsequently to his death, Mr. Sully was employed to finish the figure.

Appointment by the President.—James W. Ripley to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Passamaquoddy, in the State of Maine, vice Leonard Jarvis, resigned.

OBITUARY.

Married, in Montgomery county, N. C. on the 26th ult. by Wm. Harris, Esq. Mr. James Smith to Miss Elizabeth Freeman.

DIED.

In Davidson county, N. C. on the 19th ult. Peter Smith, Jr. aged 40 years 3 months and 12 days.

On the 23d ult. in this county, on Rocky River, of a fever, Mr. Peter Winfield, aged about 27 years; and has left a widow and 5 small children to bemoan their bereaved state.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, Sept. 4.—Cotton (in seed) \$2, clean \$3, corn 65 to 75, flour \$5 to \$6, beef 3 to 3 1/2, bacon 8, molasses 45, lard 8, salt 1 1/2, sugar 11 to 12 1/2, coffee 12 1/2 to 16.

Charleston, August 23.—Cotton 90 a 114 flour 5 1/2 a 5 3/4, whiskey 25 a 26, bacon 7 a 8, ham 8 a 10, best kind of bagging 18 to 20, salt 4 1/2 a 5, corn 56 a 57, coffee 11 a 12 1/2, North Carolina bank bills 20 per cent discount, Georgia 25 per cent premium.

Fayetteville, August 23.—Cotton 90 a 94, bacon 6 a 7, apple brandy 35, corn 55, molasses 75 a 80, flour, new 4 a 4 1/2, molasses 26 a 28, sugar 8 1/2 a 11, salt 70 a 75, whiskey 24 a 26, lard 65 a 75.

Camden, August 23.—Cotton 9 a 10, flour 5 a 5 1/2, out of the wagon, Camden Mills, 55 a 57, wheat 85 a 93, corn 75, oats 32, salt 60, lard 30 a 35, bacon 8 to 12 1/2.

EBENEZER DICKSON, Boot and Shoe Maker!

EBENEZER DICKSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Salisbury, and the neighborhood generally, that he has purchased out the Shoe makers' shop owned by The Rev. Mr. J. and that he will carry on the business as usual in the same house, where he will be glad to accommodate the old customers and such others as may choose to call on him. His work shall be elegantly and substantially executed. His materials are of the first order, and his workmen the very best that can be procured any where. His work shall not be excelled by any for neatness and durability.

He keeps shoes of all sizes and qualities on hand where strangers passing thro' who may wish to be supplied with shoes, boots, &c. can procure them as cheap as they can be purchased in this section of the country.

He has sent on by Mr. Geo. W. Brown, merchant of this place for a supply of Northern seal leather of the first quality.

Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1830. 33f

New Goods.

ALEXANDER & COWAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they are now receiving and opening at their Store in Stateville, (the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Shepherd & Simmonds) a general assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable Goods, consisting of almost every article usually kept in Stores, which were selected with great care, by W. F. Cowan of the above firm, and purchased for Cash, from the latest importations in New York, Philadelphia and New-Ark; all of which they are determined to sell as low for Cash as goods of the same quality can be purchased any where in this section of the State. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine, hear prices and judge for themselves. Cotton and other merchantable produce taken in exchange.

They would also respectfully present their sincere thanks to their friends and the public for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received of them and hope by close attention, candid and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

ALEXANDER & COWAN.
N. B. Those owing the late firm of W. F. Cowan & Co. will please call and settle the same by cash or note, in order that they may be enabled to close that concern. A. & C. Sept. 7th, 1830. 6mt60

Journeyman Wanted.

THE subscriber will give good wages and constant employment to two good workmen at the Boot and Shoe making business, who can come well recommended for sobriety, industry and steady habits. JOHN BENSON. Concord, August 31, 1830. 4-38

N. B. The subscriber has on hand a good assortment of leather, and expects more from the North, in a few days. He has a good assortment of Fashionable Laces, of all sizes. J. B.

Stop the Thief!

ON Sunday night the 29th ult. a large mulatto negro, supposed to be a runaway, having a chain around one of his legs, broke into my house and stole several articles of clothing. I pursued him, and shot at him, but without any other effect than that of making him drop his knapsack, which contained a large quantity of ladies' clothing, and eight dollars and ninety-five cents, which may be had if properly proved, by application to the subscriber, living eight miles S. W. of Salisbury on the Beatties Ford road. JOHN RUDDERS. Roman co. April 18, 1830. 3-37

Medical College OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Lectures of this Institution will be resumed the second Monday in November, and continue until March.
Anatomy, John E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery, James Ramsay, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Medical Jurisprudence, Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Midwifery, and the diseases of Women and Children, Thos. G. Pringle, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacology, Edmund Ravenel, M. D.
Pathological and Surgical Anatomy, John Wagner, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, John Wagner, M. D.
HENRY R. FROST, Dean.
August 23d, 1830. 35f

A CARD.

R. C. YOUNG.

FORMERLY of Salisbury, takes this method of informing his friends and the merchants in general, that he has connected himself in the

WHOLESALE

Dry GOODS Business,

in the City of New-York, with W. Jacot & A. E. Embury, under the firm of

JACOT, EMBURY & YOUNG.

Store No. 2 Burling Slip, next to the corner of Pearl Street; where they are now receiving and opening an extensive assortment of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

which they offer on liberal terms and at the lowest market prices.

He flatters himself from the circumstance of having been engaged in business in Carolina for a number of years, that their assortment will be found desirable for that section of country; and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of those who visit the city for the purpose of making purchases. 6137
New York, August 1, 1830.

Land for Sale for Taxes!

I will sell at the Court House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in October next, 3650 Acres of Land, or as much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes thereon, for the year 1828 and 1829.

SAM'L C. TATE, SHERIFF.
By D. CHAMBERS, D. A. G.
August 17th, 1830. 3-35

BLANKS

Of every description, neatly printed, and kept for sale at this Office.

